

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0F63F0
RGB	15, 99, 240
RGB Percent	6%, 39%, 94%
CMY	0.9412, 0.6118, 0.0588
CMYK	0.94, 0.59, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	218°, 88%, 50%
HSV	218°, 94%, 94%
XYZ	20.3870, 15.3165, 84.3199
YIQ	89.9580, -95.3250, 26.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

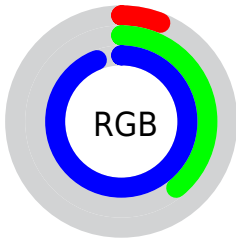
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	15, 76, 240
Decimal	1008624
CIE Lab	46.06, 31.78, -76.65
CIE LCh	46, 82.981, 292.519
Yxy	15.3165, 0.1699, 0.1276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279198704 (0xFF0F63F0)
YUV	89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382
Hunter-Lab	39.1363, 24.4963, -100.3460

# Details

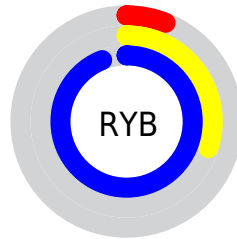
The YUV color **89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **165.0420, -73.9707, 65.7382**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0210, 51.7546, -33.3444**, and **52.5600, 64.3069, -46.0951** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1900, 78.7863, -70.3266**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.9390, 66.0921, -58.7055**.

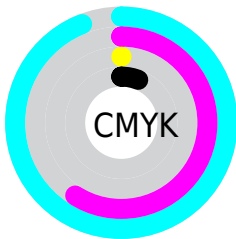
# Distribution



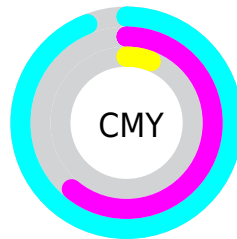
- Red (6%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382

■ 89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.6660, 70.1707,  
-60.2201

■ 150.0210, 51.7546,  
-33.3444

■ 52.5600, 64.3069,  
-46.0951

■ 175.4490, 39.2186,  
-25.8268

■ 38.2150, 57.5750,  
-33.5146

■ 201.4530, 26.3987,  
-20.5683

■ 25.1580, 50.7011,  
-22.0636

■ 227.4570, 13.5787,  
-15.3098

■ 15.1500, 42.8170,  
-13.2866

■ 250.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

■ 14.6480, 30.7395,  
-12.8463

■ 8.9770, 21.7033,

-7.8728

■ 4.7080, 12.9620,  
-4.1289

■ 0.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382

■ 89.9580, 73.9707,  
-65.7382

■ 80.1900, 78.7863,  
-70.3266

■ 105.9390, 66.0921,  
-58.7055

■ 121.9200, 58.2134,  
-51.6728

■ 137.9010, 50.3348,  
-44.6402

■ 153.8820, 42.4562,  
-37.6075

■ 169.8630, 34.5775,  
-30.5749

■ 185.8440, 26.6989,  
-23.5422

■ 201.8250, 18.8203,  
-16.5095

■ 217.8060, 10.9416,  
-9.4769

■ 233.7870, 3.0630,  
-2.4442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



101.1740, 72.8782, -88.7296



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



105.3560, 44.1945, 58.4468

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



96.1720, -47.4128, 87.5492



89.9780, -0.4822, -78.9107

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



165.0420, -73.9707, 65.7382

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.8970, -37.9102, -67.4387



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



102.9520, -50.7553, 39.5071

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



73.6310, -6.2271, 130.9966



95.8440, -47.2511, -11.2642



98.7730, 30.6779, -86.6239



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



79.9330, 36.0220, 113.1918



95.8440, -47.2511, -11.2642



86.5410, -11.1127, -75.8965

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



207.3560, 23.4885, -20.4832



162.9210, -4.3981, -129.7267



98.4080, 14.5889, -12.6358



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382



84.8350, 83.8913, -74.4003



48.4240, 94.4470, -6.5108



111.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589



61.4790, 60.4029, -53.9171



18.7110, 18.3835, -16.4095



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.8510, 3.5245, 129.9267



87.0750, 3.9070, 147.2702



206.5760, -94.4470, 6.5108



112.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774



62.8820, 3.0162, 106.2205



19.1380, 0.9180, 32.3280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

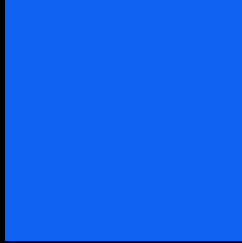
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

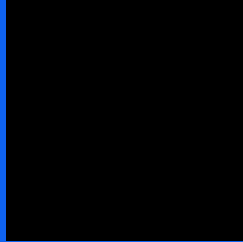
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

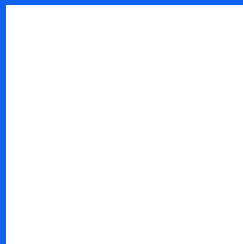
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382.

-65.7382.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382

### Protanopia

86.2420, 66.4357, -75.6342

### Deuteranopia

86.8170, 50.8692, -76.1385



## **Tritanopia**

85.0320, 21.1832, -74.5731

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382

## Protanomaly

87.3610, 69.3350, -72.2306

## Deuteranomaly

88.0160, 59.1521, -72.8050

## Tritanomaly

86.5050, 40.6700, -71.4799

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9580, 27.1357, -23.6422

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(15, 99, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 99, 240)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 99, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 99, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(15, 99, 240) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 99, 240) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 99, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 99, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 99, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 99,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.9580, 73.9707, -65.7382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 99, 240) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 99,  
240) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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